NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3 Advertisements for the Tribune of Monday eught to be sent in before 10 o'clock on Saturday even-ing as the Publication Office of this paper is not open on

Sundays.
Subscribers in the city who do not receive this paper at an early hour are requested to leave word at the office, as our arrangements are such as enable all the carriers to get through their routes before seven o'clock. Car-

riers failing to accomplish this will be required to give up their routes. Persons wishing The Tribune left at their dwellings or places of business regularly every morning will please leave their address at the Publishing Office, or send a note through the Post-Office. Terms, 124 cents a week, psyable to the Carrier.

An Elective Judiciary-How will it Work ? The great experiment of the year has been tried

-the people have voted for their Judges-we have a new Judiciary in office, with its powers greatly increased-and prudent, reflecting men, whether Irlendly to such a change or adverse, are beginning | aside by the Loco Convention, as unavailable. system about to be put in operation, " How will, IT WORK ?"

Perhaps the success of the new plan will, in part, sioners of Codification, on a Reform in the practice of the Legal Tribunals, and on the action of the pretion of law reform generally.

In September next, the present Legislature will reassemble at Albany; and, being somewhat apprehensive that it may be inclined to mix up all future adjoint elections with the yearly political contests in November, we intend to review the recent progoneral advocacy of a government of equal laws. party thought it useless to nominate another. The question. How will the new system work? can course of its earlier operations. We cannot know that the Court of Appeals will be blocked up by legions of sultors, unable to get even tardy justice. though we may suppose that, as constituted, it Wabacannot be otherwise.

While the Constitutional Convention were con-Elective Judiciary or the old plan, Mr. Murphy of conventions, and voted for or against as party me dience to, the decrees of the Courts, will be impaired of 1824, in large districts, four in each, and the whole 32 and endangered by" adopting the elective principle. at once His colleague, Mr. Bergen, who advocated a tenure of sixteen years for Judges, introduced a counter setition, declaring that "a great portion of our people had become thoroughly disgusted with the present mode of appointment, and, believing that no worse Judges can be elected by the People than,

The memorials on both sides were respectably signed-the Convention went for the extension of elective principle-it voted for 32 Supreme Court Judges, each Judge to be chosen in a Senate District where the people would generally know the character of the candidate they supported; next day it changed its mind, and decided that the old be divided into eight districts, each scheme was giving the people an apparent power, as in the case of the old hold over Senates, and preventing its most prudent exercise, by reason of the enormous extent of the territory to be united in each voting district. The people had asked for single Senate Districts that they might have the election of their legislators more directly under the control of public opinion -and the Convention which agreed to that, reversed the practice with reference involved had been different.

The Convention left to the succeeding Legislature the division of the State into Judicial Districts. | nomination of Governor Clinton. He resigned that of which occasioned much trouble and delay, and may have caused suspicion where perhaps it was served, it being supposed that some of the most prominent members of the Legislature would be candidates in these districts. Mr Murphy was opposed to an elective judiciary

insted by a central junto of party politicians, and excellency had resolved to nullify by a prorogation. every elector in the State to vote for the 32 whom The scheme of Popular Election, or of Party Nominadictate-Whigs for the Whig ticket, and Locos for a like number to be duly prescribed by their political doctors, in conclave asscrabled, not one thousand among the baif million tors of the State, however, knowing ten, or even ive, out of the thirty-two thus to be voted for-even dose, and he frankly admitted that, if the Convention really intended that THE PROPLE should exercise direct before on the matter, the nearer the election were brought to their doors the better they would be the to fulfil the important duty thus to be assigned t Mr Stow took the same ground.

To our surprise and great satisfaction, and perhaps to Mr Murphy's own astonishment, his plain proposition was heartly concurred in, 60 to 49—both his colleagues wing in the affirmative. In July, Messrs. Bergen and Murphy were strong oppo-

sents of the single district system, as applied to Senator for two years in September they see ed ready to support it, as applied to Judges for eight years. But thei

The next step was to reverse it. Mr. Loomis went with Mr. Brown, for a ticket of 32by each party, and the people to have Hobson's choice, or none;" but as a majority would not support that, he would go as near it as possible, and he voted for

since been made a Commissioner to amend the Laws, at 8 2001 a year. Mr. He ffman liked single districts wor Keall, and the concrat ticket best- he has \$10,000 a year. in the Customs. Mr. Murphy's colleague, Bergen, be to impinible whom the vote was taken-his other coljeague, Swackhamer of the Customs, voted to recondor, and then not to reverse. Single Judicial Districts were shandoned, and the se-

lections of incumbents under the system that was preerred, are now known to the public.

lu this City, the legal practitioners met, as a di body, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court-room, and, well knowing thir peculiar relation to the Judiciary as offiourts, dietated to the people the Judicial Offeers for the District : and John W. Edmonds, L. H. Sandord, Thomas J. Oskley. M. Ulshoeffer, D. P. Ingraham. C. P. Daly, and John McKeon, Judges and District Attorney under the old system, were adopted by the mangers at Tantmany, and reappointed by the popular vote.

t their suggestion.

Thus far there was no change.

Tammany, however, ventured to place on its ticket H. P. Edwards and E. P. Hurtbut, and this was a change for the better. Mr. Huribut published a book sometisince entitled " Kasays on Human Rights," in which there is a great deal of real Democracy. He ably advo-tates the rights of women, and decides, on a review of the arguments, pro and con, that the ladies ought to have he power to vote at all our political elections. The re-

turn of such a man to the Supreme Court bench, from such a City as New York, is a remarkable fact in the history of the times. Many Judicial officers chosen, in addition to those of are men whom Governors and Senates bad

previously selected for similar offices.

In the Supreme Court, Wes. T. McCoun is the old Loo Vice Chancellor here-Seward Barculo, Amasa J. Parker, Philo Gridley and John Willard, were Circuit Court Judges under the old Constitution. Wm P. Wright and Ira Harris, powerfully supported by the Whig and Anti-Rent parties, were members of the Con-stitutional Convention, and of the Legislature which suceded it. Richard P. Marvin was a distinguished mem ber of that Convention, and of the 25th Congress; is law : Augustus C. Hand was formerly in Congress, and a Senator from the old Fourth District; he has been a steady opponent of law reform, and is just as consererable abuses as his learned and very ablu

opponent from the same Northern County as bimself. Mr. John W. Brown, of Orange, would doubtless have been elected a Supreme Court Judge had he allowed the Loco Convention for the Second District to nominate He firmly declined, however; and while we have felt it to be our duty to animadvert with some severity pon a part of his course in Convention, we are giad to be

and integrity of purpose.

Alonzo C. Paige, elected in the Fourth District, beonged to the old Court of Appeals, having been a Van Buren Senator in 1878; he was also a Van Buren Delegate to Baltimore three years ago. He was a most conspicuous advocate of the Safety Fund Bubble, a reporter for the old Chancery Court, and was sent from Schenectady to the Assembly nearly nineteen years ago, cally, he belongs to the same class as Edmonds, McCoun, Hand. Vanderpoel and Judge Fine, the last of whom, fortunately, had to give place to Daniel Cady, a venerable ornament to the Bar of the State; but Mr. Paige is not, cannot be, required to exhibit his party lities on the Bench, as some Judges have done, and

that in amost indiscreet manner. Samuel L. Seiden, of Monroe, who formerly filled a adicial station, was the only one of his politics who succeeded in the Seventh District. He owes his election to a very general belief that he is as independent in his views and principles, and of as undoubted probity, as he is eminent in his high and honorable profession James Taylor, of Yabes, who was in the Convention of 1821. to smend the Cenetitation, got the least votes except Mr. Jerome. Mr. Whiting the Circuit Judge, was set

By the Commercial Advertisers, both here and at Buf. to ask each other, very earnestly, relative to the falo, and by the presses friendly to a convention and an Elective Judiciary, and the presses unfriendly, Seth E. fill is spoken of as honest, able, persevering-a man whose judicial career will be brilliant. He had the depend on the course to be taken by the Commis- greatest number of votes save Mollett, and that is not . Rent candidates ran far ahead of the others. evidence of popular incapacity to honor merit. When would the worthless partisons of the Van Buren dynas | sion in another article. sent and next Legislature, in relation to the ques- ty, now defunct, have discovered talents for the Sume Court beach in James G. Hoyt, the unanimous choice of the Whig Delegates from his Senate District, in the sincere and eloquent Mullett, and in Seth E. Sill) The power passed to the people, who at once selected them as their umpires. Gen. G. P. Barker, Mr. John Van Buren's predecessor as Attorney General, and whose political history is not much to his advantage, decoolings at some length, in connection with our clined being a candidate in opposition to them, and his

only be completely answered, after giving strict Rent Convention was completely successful-Harris, attention to material facts as they arise, in the W. S. Wright, Parker, and Malbone Watson were its nominees, though the Advocate boilted in favor of Henry Hogeboom, Allas Loco. Watson, Hunker, is understood to stand high in public esteem as a lawyer in Greeno

We have exchanged an Appeal Court of 57 members 32 of whom were elected by districts of seven or eight Counties, under the old system, for a tribunal of eight sidering, last August, whether to recommend an lawyers, four of whom have been nominated by party Kings, presented four petitions, affirming "that the other four, who are to serve for the first year, chosen the confidence of the people in, and their habitual obe- by lot from a Supreme Court appointed like our Senate

Our first year's Appeals Court will consist of eight

members, viz: Greene C. Bronson, Chief Justice old Supreme Court -Addison Gardiner, recently Lieut Governor, who is supported by the Anti-Renters, opposed to Slavery, and was formerly a Circuit Judge-Charles H. Ruggles, formerly a Circuit Judge, and who took a very active part by the present system, have been appointed by the in the Constitutional Convention-and Freeborn G. Jeww and Senate, they hoped that the Conven-eit, late a Justice of the old Supreme Court—these four ains would entrust to the People the selection of by general ticket, over F. Whittlesey, a former Vice ancellor, and whom the present Governor has just old Supreme Court-A L Jordan, who sat in the Con-Convention-Marcus T. Reynolds of Albanyand B Davis Noxon of Onondaga.

The other four are Charles Gray, Wm. B. Wright, Thomas S. Johnson and Samuel Jones, who were elect-

ed to the Supreme Court. Samuel Jones is descended from an Irish family, who emigrated from Strabane to Rhode Island, in 1692. of which should choose four Judges. This latter His grandfather, William, was a Long Island farmer, and had 16 children, of whom fourteen lived to have families, and whose son Samuel was first a sailor, then a lawyer, and the legal instructor of De Witt Clinton, was often in the Logislature, a revisor of the laws in 1789, Controller of the State, and nine years Recorder of this City. Dr. Hosack says that "he was a liberal and enlightened Whig, and advocated the cause of Indepennce with zeal and success." He died in 1819; and his son Samuer, who has just been chosen by our fel tizens to a reat in the Supreme Court, and who to the Suprema Court Justices, as if the principle | will have a seat for twelve months in the Court of last resort, is a lawyer of undoubted skill and great experieges, and was to 1825 Chancellor of this State, on th tion in 1828, and accepted the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court here, in which he has remained ever He was a partisan of Jackson, and sat for this City in Assembly, on the Federal side, in 1811-12.

Judge Jones's grand-uncle, David, was Speaker, of the Assembly of this State for thirteen years, to 1758, and a judge thence till 1773. He had the independence, altogether; but when Mr. Brown of Orange, Dr. when Speaker, to order the doors of the Assembly Taylor of Onondaga, and Mr. Stetson of Clinton. Chamber to be closed against a British Governor till a ame out for an entire PARTY Judiciary, to be nom- bill, then under discussion, could be passed, which his

with this exception, that there are now Judges from both parties in the Supreme Court.

The legal profession, as such, controlled the Constitu tional Convention formed a majority in the Senate last session, nominated a majority of the City Judges who Mr. Murphy declared he could not swallow that | were elected here last month, were also a majority of the delegates to a number of the District Conventions (in some of which there were but 12 to 24 members.) and post suited their "professional" views. The Commissioners of the Code, and the Commissioners to Revise the Legal Practice were approved by the profession Without its approbation they could not have been appointed. The fears of those who prophesied that the people would look beyond the licensed members of the profession for capacity to fill the office of County Judge, Surrogate, or District Attorney, must have vanished on

a perusal of our list of successful candidates. As a party, the Whige have gained greatly in numbers by the recent changes. There has not been a Whig on the Supreme Court Bench for the last twenty years now, however, there are ten Whige; and of the offices of County Judge, Surrogate and District Attorney Whigs will hold over seventy, a very desirable increase as compared with the old system.

Among the appointments to County effices, we percis Seger, Hunker, a Secretary to the Constitutional Convention, and formerly Clerk of Assembly, is Judge of Lewis County—that Mayor Parme-lee, who holds firm to the doctrine that to stop land-jobbing we must have land limitation, is Judge of Albany County-that J. R. Flanders, a member of the Convention, and who in the last and in other sessions sat in the Assembly, is Judge and Surrogate of Franklin Countythat Mark H. Sibley, distinguished for his ability as a member of the Legislature, and who was a prominent advocate of the humane statute which leaves \$150 value. &c in every poor man's house, which no creditor can seize, is Judge and Surrogate of Ontario County—that Lemuel Stetson, who sat in the Convention of '46, and in the 28th Congress, and was by no means remark able for liberality in either, on most points, is Judge and Surrogate of Clinton County-that P. G. Buchan, a Loco, rly from Fifeshire, Scotland, has been elected in the Whig County of Monroe, to the County Judgeship which he lately held by the appointment of a Loco Governor and Senate—that J. T. Hogeboom, memorable for his management (with Martin Van Buren and others) of the old Hudson Bank, of which he was the President, is Judge of Columbia County, suitably seeding the aged ancestor of the too celebra ted B. F. Butler-that W. W. Scrugham is District Atto ney of Westchester by consent of both parties, and Rob-ert Lansing, Judge of Jefferson without opposition—that candidates holding Anti-Rent principles are Judge, Surrogate and Attorney in Delaware, and have been succossful in several instances in other Counties—that Wm G. Angel. Hunker, a good natured, well-informed man in his 39th year, who sat in the 19th, 21st and 22d Congresses, and in the Convention of 1846, is Judge and Surrogate of Allegany County, having received 2,286 votes—that Hiram Gardner, Hunker, a member of the Convention of 1846, and strongly Native, is Judge and Surrogate of the Whig County of Niagara-that Sandford E. Church, who sat in Assembly, 1842, and was a Van Buren Delegate to Baltimore, 1844, is District Attorney for Orleans—that Thomas Y. How, Editor of the Tecsis, was defeated by 44 in Cayuga, and J. P. Hulbort, Whig, who was a County Judge under the old system, preferred—that in Broome, for District Attorney, G. Bartlett defeated Luther Badger, who was formerly in Congress—that the People, in choosing Judicial Officers for Countles, looked to men's characters more than to their party professions, eighteen Counties having chosen Judges of one party and District Attorneys of another and not a few Counties voted majorities to Supreme Court Judges of different politics to the candidates who were elected to County offices—that in the Whig County of Cattaraugus, G. A. S. Crooker, the Whig candida for District Attorney, who was so conspicuous in his support of the lawyer monopoly, was defeated, as was

nsom Balcom in Chenango, he having distinguished

enabled to record this evidence of his disinterestedness; an organic reform of the practice of the Courts. The Norwick Telegraph says, "In Balabridge the majority against Mr. Balcom is very heavy. This has been pro duced, not because he was disliked personally, but cause many Whigs deserted him, and threw their votes

and influence into the scale of his opponent." In Chenango, for County Judge. Henry Bennett was defeated by Smith M. Purdy, who, when in Congress supported John Tyler's Texas resolutions, and dodged the question of Protection to Home Manufactures. Mr. Purdy, however, professed the utmost anxiety for a thorough legal reform, and greater simplicity in the ode of practice, and was believed.

If our County Judicial Elections can be kept spart from the party contests, and the bargaining or log-rolling each November. (though there will be less of that than formerly under the single District system.) unworthy candidates will begin to find that it is one thing to get nominated by a clique, and quite another thing to

get elected by the people.

We had written thus far when we met with the Albany Freeholder's answer to the Providence Journal's assertions, that Judge Bronson was opposed to the new Constitution and an elective Judiciary-had given a deon strongly against the Anti-Renters, and received the bighest vote of any of the candidates for the Court of Appeals-which is, that Gardiner got 145,202 votes. Bronson only 144,784—that Bronson received about 1,500 votes more than the Loco Ticket in Delaware, his name being on the Anti-Rent ticket—that he had decided no such case as the Journal alleged-and that the Anti-

We will endeavor to bring our remarks to a conclu-

Mace Moulton and the Irish.

The New-Hampshire Patriot wants to hear this Polk politician talk with Amos Tuck. It were better that the people knew his old votes-" deed show' is a true proverb. If Mr. Moulton is friendly to human liberty everywhere, and anxious to alleviate the sufferings of the wretched, why did he record his vote on the lat of March last to lay on the table, and thus destroy, the bill which an American Sonate had passed in orders to afford some relief to the suffering people of Ireland?"

Had not a cry of wo and wretchedness, a deathwail of starving millions, been borne across the groad Atlantic, and was it not an empobling act for America, in the day of her power and strength, to give of the abundance, wherewith God had blessed her as a ple, " some and the "to the kindred country to whom a Revolutionary Congress had cried and that not in ain, for "help" in the day of our heaviest calamity ?

Has not the gratitude of the capital city of old Ireland been since then expressed to those generous individwho did in part what Mr. Moulton, Mr. Reid, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and his colleagues Adams and Roberts, effectually prevented Congress from attemptand will not that grateful memorial of the kindness and compassion of men on this side the sea for their dden brethren on the other, and its cheering effects form a brighter star in the escutcheon of ou common country, a thousand years hence, than all the records of all the blood spilled and to be spilled in Mexico, were our struggle to crush a feeble race to be continued there for an age?

Will the friends of Ireland in New-Hampshire forget the service of Matthew Thornton, her first Chief Justice, who signed in her name the Declaration of Inde-pendence? He was an Irishman. The brave General ark had an irish mother. Major Andrew McClary, who fell at Bunker Hill, Capt. John McClary, Michael McClary Ocr. Col. Wm. Gregg, Major John Goffe, McClintonk, Stark's chaplain, and the Pattens are among the names f New Hampshire Irishmen and sons of Irishmen, who, in the hour of trouble, were among the true and th brave that prevented the advent of a 1798, as in Ireland. an 1847, as in Mexico, in the thirteen Colonies in 76. Will THE MOULTON who spurned their sillicted brethrer when they, in their turn, sought "some relief" from American abundance : THE MOULTON who trampled, as it were, under foot the Senate of the Union's human Relief bill-will HK again be endorsed by a New-Hampshire constituency? Will the man who voted to censure Gen. Taylor for being too humane and lenient at Monterey, again receive the meed of public approbation !

shall we object to a single jurner out of the 15,000.

SHOWING THE CLOVES FOOT .- The New Ham, white Patriot has professed, of late, for election earing pur passes, some little dislike of Slavery, but but Toostay i recent professions had striven to hide. Speaking of a deservedly received the clearest proofs of the friendand who is bated by the dough faced sycophants New Hampshire, only on account of his uncondenency, and who is bated by the dough faced sycophants from New-Hampshire, only on account of his uncessing didelity to liberty and opposition to tyranny and slavery in every form they may assume, the Patriot says—
"The notorious J. R. Giddings, the Federal disunton member of Congress from Ohlo, was in this town on Saturday, and may be here now."

If Mr. G. had been elected but once to Congress, it might be said that this notice was intended as a personal insult to him only, in charging him with being at heart a traitor to the Union, but as he has been often returned

Poon Mas's Law .- A friend tells us that he has not seen in our paper any notice of the fact, that the Legislature of Connecticut, at its recent Session, passed a law to exempt from attachment for debt the poor man's Homestead to the value of \$300. The fact, if it has been previously published. escaped our observation, and we thank our friend for calling our attention to the matter. The law is a sign of the 'good time coming.'

The Washington correspondent of the Bos-Post states that a Special Cabinet was convened on Monday last, at which were in attendance Mesars, Walker, Marcy, Mason and Johnson.

Mr. Mason is like Cerberus, "two gentlemen at once. being Secretary of the Navy and of State. Who is act-

The Lowell Courier of Thursday contains

The only excitement that prevalled was among the oco-Focos of the Committee of Reception. The Post master of the city baving been chosen to fill a vacancy on that Committee, his political allies threatened, in case he should get into any carriage of the procession to kick him out. Our latest advices, we are happy to say, give no account of the operation having been performed.

Addison Gardiner .- On Thursday last, on motion of Mr. HARD, the cordial thanks of the Senate were unanimously awarded to Lieut. Gov. Gardiner, for the ustness, diguity and impartiality of his demeaner, as its presiding officer. Albert Lester was then elected temporary President of the Senate, to discharge the duties of Lieut, Governor, &c. a motion in amendment to appoint Mr. Backus having failed, by a vote of 19 to 8.

DELAVAN TEMPERANCE UNION.-This is the ne of an Association composed of colored people, who are anxious to do their share in advancing the Temperbors the States of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts. and Connecticut, and among its officers we observe the sames of colored men most conspicuous for intelligence and philanthropy, both clergymen and laymen. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Union is to be held on Tuesday next at Newburgh, when it is expected that a large number of people will be in attendance. The mesting last year at Poughkeepsie was one of deep interest, and we have no doubt that the gathering on Tuesday will afford convincing proof that the real of the colored people in the Temperance cause has not abated.

The steamer Roger Williams arrived yes erdsy at a quarter before 3 o'clock. Thanks to Capt. De Groot for Albany papers.

Our thanks are due to Mr. DESNIS of the New-Haven Line for Boston papers in advance of the

There will be no Booths around the Park on Fifth of July. This custom will most probably never HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for July is

azine are invaluable. Published at 142 Fulton-st. himself last Session, in Assembly, by his opposition to Co. 2 Aster House.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Confusion at the (apital-Santa Anna still in Power-Dispatches from Washington to Gen. Scott published in Mexican papers-Rising at Puebla recommended.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Palmetto, with Vera Cruz dates the 1sth. Tampico to the 20th, and Brazos to the 21st, bringing an express from Puebla by the Cordova route announces that Gen. Scott co his march thence to the Capital on the 16th, but says nothing in regard to overtures for peace.

One thousand troops left at Vera Cruz on the orther from Gen. Cadwallader's force. The sick were left at Jalapa on the 15th for Pe-

rote. Gen. Shields was among the number. From the City of Mexico we have dates to the 9th. Santa Anna is still in power. His resignation was withdrawn, though it was intimated that a unjority of Congress were anxious for his acceptance of the administration, and in consecution

this it has entirely changed its policy and thrown itself upon his armies. Of the Pures opinions are rrently divided A quorum of Congress cannot be collected, and such confusion and anarchy never before existed. At the City of Mexico an important financial measure passed by Anaya's administration has

een summarily abrogated. Santa Anna, in his efence, says public opinion led to the resignation f Barnanton and the nomination of Lafraqua as head of the State Department, causing dissatisfaction to the Puros, the result of which is not known. Gen. Almoute is still a prisoner of State. Chibushus has voted unanimously for Santa An-

na for President, but the impression is that Congress will elect, and Herrera be chosen President. o mention is made of measures for the defence of the Capital. The papers state that Gen. Scott's intention to

march to the Capitol on the 15th, was a boast to teep up the spirits of his men. The Government is urged by letter from Paebla to fall on Gen. Scott now, and meet and crush him, as he has really but 000 men, though he pretends to have 7,000 Gen. Taylor is to join Gen. Scott.

The proposition Mr. Trist was authorized to cake, it is said by the Mexicans, was that each Republic should name three commissioners to discuss the claim of the U. States, and if Mexico would not consent, war must be prosecuted.

The Republic of the 7th publishes an intercepted dispatch from Secretary Marcy to General Scott of the 30th of April which informs him that the Presideut supposes by the end of June he will have 20,000 men, and General Taylor 10,000, and asks the views of Gen. Scott on various questions sug gested, and gives directions how to operate with the disaffected Mexican States. Several other intercepted letters are given.

Santa Anna reviewed the troops under Alvare. the 6th. They had not all arrived there, but was xpected to reach the Capital with eight thousand n a few days. Vice Governor Ojacca's resignation ias been accepted.

False alarms continue at Tampico, but a party of dragoons who proceeded forty miles to the interior on the 18th, saw no armed Mexicans, and the people appeared friendly. Nothing of interest from

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Is Gen. Taylor's Letter to the Cincinnati Signal a Forgery ? The "Union" of Thursday, after some remarks

pon this letter, says:

The above is the view which we take of the letter attributed to Gen. Taylor, on the supposition that it be a genuine prediction; but there is a pro-per published in this city, under the name of "The National Wide," which fives Gen. Taylor's name

The "National Whig" then copies the article this time, we have no doubt, the reader has come a conclusion we have arrived at, namely, that the eletter, with the printed signature of Gen. Taylor

res, we do not hesitate to pronounce it

Taylor.
There is nothing like Gen. Taylor in this silly buter. The whole world will pronounce it a counterfeit at once, because the whole world knows the style of the hero of Sucan Vista.

"Compare it with the following genuine letter of the

Here follows the letter to Col. W. Taylor, which

Here follows the letter to Col. W. Laylor, which we have already published; and the "National Whig" concludes as follows:

"In the mean time, we demand, as a matter of justice to the old hero, that every paper which shall publish this vile forgery from the Signal copy this article. General Taylor himself will nail it to the counter so soon as it can reach him. The scoundred who have been instrumental in this infamous act of forgery will be ferreted out. A gallows as high as Haman's is siready prepared for them.

mine or a foresty will soon be decided by sub-ment developments from Cincinnation from Gen.

The Lowell Courier of Thursday contains a notice of the President's reception in that city. It was ceremonious and tame.

We learn from two citizens of Cincinnati, now in Washington, that the "National Whig" does injustice to the talents of Mr. Taylor.

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA. July 2, 1847. I have made the tour of the hospitals this morning. and assure you that there is not the slightest founds, tion for alarm in either the number or severity of the cases. The hospitals have all ample room and accommodations, and are in a cleanly and comfortable con-

On Monday the Board of Guardians passed a resolution to send a number of snip-fever patients to the old Small Pox Hospital in Spring Garden. This has raised the ire of the Spring Gardeners, who are to hold a meet-

ing to night on the subject. There is considerable feeling about it.
Sales of Stocks—First Board and After—33 Con-3.000 State 3s. 79; 90 U.S.R. (10ts.) 4; 10 Leight corip. 84; 2000 Illinois 5ds. (special, 55.) 40; City 5s. (6 lobs.) 97; 1400 U.S. Loan. '67, 107; 38 Loan. '53 (10ts.) 107; 2 Farm and Mech Bk. 56 Farm and Mech Bk. 36; 7,000 U.S. Loan. '67, 1075;

Farm and Moh Bz. 36: 7,000 U S Loan, 97, 107; 1000 Texas Treas Notes, 14. Scomd Sourd and After-71 N Am Bk, 126; 7 Man & Mee, b. 27; 2000 Read Bd, 76‡; 3000 do, do; 15 Morris, 18‡; 50 do, 85wn, do; 50 Mec & Mf Bz 50; Potts, 55; 2000 SS, 55 Sm. c and p. 79; 2000 do, c and p. do; 50 M & M Sk Fotts, 50; 1200 Texas Int, 14; 1000 Ten Bd, int Jany and July, 29; 3 Bk Com, 36, 54; 100 Lehigh, 33‡; 32 do, do; 24 do, do; 2000 Leh, 5a, 71; 1000 Read Bd, 76‡.

Sales 2000 bbls Howard at Flour at \$6 314. City of Tobacco show an improvement. Provisions are very quiet, with no change of quotations. The market is generally dull, as dealers are holding off for the foreign

interesting as usual. It contains eight able articles upon Commercial subjects, besides its usual Law Reports, and oney article. The statistics furnished by this Mag-LITTRIL'S LIVING AGE, No. 164, full of interesting and valuable matter, may be had of Berford &

cording to quality: but few transactions are noted.

Corn sells in limited amounts, at 43 to 45 cts. Corn
Meal is quiet. Oats selling at 27 to 28 cts. Whisky is
very dull at 24 to 24 cts. in bbls. Provisions dull, with

CITY ITEMS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Fifth and last Fr -Although we had never seen any of Mr. W. S. Mount's pictures we were not ignorant of his reputation, and accordingly, at our first first visit to the Academy, we sought out those set down in the estalogue. His portraits did not require a long examination either to understand their faults or appreciate their merits; a glance was enough to show that he was not born to that vocation. But on his Cabinet picture No. 158 we dwelt long with increasing delight, and have looked at it again and again only to find our first impression strengthened. It is a picture of common life—the scene is a barn with only four actors, a farmer's boy playing a violin, an el. derly laboring man sitting near him, another standing in front, and a negro listening in absorbed attention just without the door. The subject is certainly not of the 7th, under Pillow, had joined Scott. Nothing highest character; but the artist has invested it with mething which makes works of much greater pretence which are hung about it almost ridiculous. something is Truth. In this simple picture there is nature, there is genuine sentiment imagination, that fine harmony of part with part, and that cooperation of every element in the one central effect which give the artist a This picture tells its own story and does not need the name in the catalogue, "The Force of Music," to be un derstood by any one. Amid the tinsel of its flashy neighbors it may easily escape attention, but those who have the fortune really to look at it will not look in vain. The negro, though perhaps not more skillfully done than the other figures, is evidently the focus of the picture. The others listen to the violin, but he feels it. He is a true critic and understands the knack of it, while he does not lose a strain of the music. Possibly he could not define the distinction between essence and form, but no man has a keener sense of it than is displayed in all the features of his face. Intense delight gives them a positive beauty, and of a kind which we do not grow weary of beholding.

the exception of the drawing, which is well done. Mr. Mount is by no means a master of color. Indeed when you carefully fix your eye on this point slone you perre a singular effect-everything is of the same consistency; wood and iron appear like one substance, as do the firsh and clothing of the figures. Not that he is guilty of the clap-trap and studied weakness which we asseverate.

There is one thing in this connection which may prohtably be noticed. Subjects from cou quently chosen, but not always happily. There are some etures of this sort in the Exhibition whose effect is anything but pleasing, and we have noticed particularly a piece at the Art Union by Clonney, called "Mexican News," where a mean sentiment gains nothing by being represented in coarse and rude persons. The power of Mr. Mount's picture depends on the force and elevation of the sentiment which animates it. The same negro who is here even diguified by the passion of the moment would be disgusting if represented intoxicated and vomiting, though painted with the same fidelity to nature. re is no better reason for painting what is morally only repulsive than for painting a leper. Indeed the or is as much a departure from nature as the other, and will be equally shunned by the true artist. We wish we had space to speak of this subject in something more | 182 barrels and 660 sacks Corn. than these hints, but must leave it, and pars to the two pictures exhibited by WILLIAM PAGE.

ace and of lelaure to follow our impulse. whether better service in relation to Art could be done to he public at large or to artists, thun by a careful discussion of Mr. Fage's theory and manner. But such a work Remember the Excursion of the New-York must be left for abler hands to attempt elsewhere, and for the present we will content ourselves with such cursory notice as we can bestow upon these two pictures. The first thing to be said about them is that they were plainly not painted to be exhibited in the hall of the Academy as that is now arranged. Low in tone, strong and sober in color they require the honest daylight, and not the partial obscurity with which the exhion generally has to be veiled. In another respect they differ from the pictures with which they are h secciated. They do not look so well by lamp light as by sun-light. Moreover they are not well bung, but the contrary. Indeed had the effort been made to place them in the least favorable position they could scarcely 95, a portrait of low tone and perfect finish is placed in pendence. It is probable that on that day there will be

miracle of coloring and we at once agree with those whom duced to \$12 it reminds of the old masters. Such richness, such sobriety, such harmony, such truth we have not seen before. Fellows, Looking steadily it becomes alive, we see the man breathing, and through the transparent skin there are all of life. If at first, when your eye highly and elaborately wrought, you soon feel that somehow in that work the artist has caught the trick of nature, and gone upon her plan. The more you look at it the more it impresses you. That flesh is flesh; if you could grasp it you would find it warm and substantial. There is reality about the whole picture which you feel that the

wind cannot blow to pieces. Not that we have only praise to bestow on this picture. Even its wonderful beauty of color is not acre panied by such force and vividness as might be desired. Nor is it happily managed and perfect throughout. The lines, for instance, is of rather too low a hue to be in strict seeping with the other parts of the picture; it lacks some. Besides, if we may speak of another important particular in a portrait, it does not do justice to the original, with whom the writer has the pleasure of make examinations during the day and evening. being well acquainted. But making all deductions, it is a grand and admirable picture; we only wish in leaving it, that the Artists of the Academy might take its admo

nitions to heart.

The " Mother and Child" is a picture of a higher order than that we have just examined, though as it is hung even worse, it may not strike you so. It is a work not to be passed hastily by, if you would know its beauties ; we have dwelt on it more than on any other, and we must go to the heart of every mother, while its p whom that sentiment finds no response. It is the with a child's head leaning upon her shoulder and against her cheek, which is best to meet it. The arm of the mother is folded around her charge, and the child's arm is reached out upon her bosom. The mother's face is full of calm tenderness and strength, ready alike to che rish or protect the little creature who is unconscio sleeping in the sweet confidence of infancy. Behind them stretches a gray, leaden, November sky, in which the fading light of sunset is just about to vanish in twilight, as if to remind the behelder that gloom and decay are very near that happiness and beauty. The dominant feeling of the piece is Repose. The unseen angels that watch over the sleeping child have communicated the same peace to the mother. It is not the silence of revery that droops her eyelids, but the sacred stillness of a mother's joy and hope. Looking long at the picture we may catch something of the same state, a rest of which we would not have disturbed. The coloring of this picture is superior to that Equally harmonious and sober, it has a depth, richness and force which in the portrait the artist has not attained. Nothing can be more perfect than the arm and cheek of the child, for instance. But we have already exceeded our limits and where we caunot say the whole allusions must suffice. We will leave this picture with the remark that it is a work which can usefully be studied in every respect. For ourselves we owe to it some of the dearest and deepest lessons which we have received from Art.

In concluding our Notices we may be allowed to express our sense of the able and impartial manner in which the critic of the Commercial Advertiser has labored to the same end with ourselves. We are happy to believe with him, that " the days of shallow criticism are fast disappearing." And not only in that faith but in the more positive assurance that there is preparing for Art the next exhibition of the Academy may be worthy of being called American. To borrow the words of our

We hope from the artists one and all, old and young a collection that will give more general satisfaction than has been derived from the twesty second annual exhi-bition of the National Academy of Design, which termi-nates on Monday, July 5, 1847.

part of the keeper of this prison, which we hold under drisement. We see allusion to something of this kind in the Commercial. We will not shrink from the performance of our duty if we find the public interests are not properly regarded by public officers.

CONCERT OF MADAME PLEURY JOLLY .- The sudience at the Apollo on Thursday evening was not large, but Madame Fleury Jolly was received with husiasm which more than made up for the sir from Halery's Monequetaires de la Reine. The former and on the whole was more powerful. Her voice is not of a very rich quality but of good com pass, great power and admirably flexibility. Her roulades and ornaments were executed in a manner that reminded us of Cinti-Damoreau. Altogether as far as we can speak decidedly rom a single hearing. She is the most finished contarries that we have heard since that lady.

Mons. Dubreul is a gentleman of pleasing person and anner. His voice is of good quality and compass, and his style is free from exaggeration. He is however, not equal to Vita and is far inferior in artistic power to

We hope to have the pleasure of hearing M'me Fleury Jolly and M. Dubreul again before their departure for the

North and East. We must not omit to add that Rapetti and Timm

were admirable, as usual, and received their tull share of applauses. This is the day fixed in the calendars as the we are all a

first of the broiling Dog-Days-the Mayor's proclamation made them commence some time ago-the last of them being the 11th of August. The Dog-Days precede and follow the heliacal rising the Star Sirius. The extreme heat of this season although to us palpably the effect of the continued high position of the Sun, was connected by the ancients with the appearance of of this star in the morning therefore they considered the dreaded 'Dog-Star' as raging, and gave the time the appellation it now bears. They also, as well as their remote Anglo-Saxon descendants, mercilessly butchered the canines, muzzled and unmuzzled—and to so great In execution this picture is far from satisfactory, with an extent that at Argos a Festival was expressly instituted for the purpose. By the precession of the equinoxes the heliacal rising of Strius has been changed to the latter end of August, and in a few thousand years more it will take place in the middle of Winter. Think of that! the Dog-Star in the iceberg coldness of December !- at least so the calculators

have so often condemned. He seems a man of taste too | 100 Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY sailed yesterday rect and inflexible, at least in the sphere in which he for London in the packet ship Independence. Mr. B. has been engaged as teacher of music in this City about Herbert's thrilling tale of "leabel Graham," and the first sand children and near differen hundred adults. He is in New-York by "Voshell," anthor of two original tales the author of several musical works, of which more than published a the Atlas. It will also contain all the par-100,000 copies have been sold. He visits Europe for the ticulars of the arrangements for the Jubilee on Monday. sake of advancement in musical studies, to observe the best methods of teaching, and to acquire greater facilities in his profession as an author and conductor of sa, He visits Germany and other places on the Continent, and returns in about 17 or 18 months. He | Co. sell for \$1 50, with many other styles equally cheap. has left his schools, both adult and juvenile, is the charge of his brother, E. G. Bradbury, by whom they will no to get the famous \$2 pen for \$1 50, is 71 Cedar at up

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE via NORTH RIVER Friday, July 2, 1847 -10.964 barrels of flour; 25,162 bushels of Wheat: 917 barrels and 10 bushels of Rye; 84 barrels and 630 bushels Corn Meal; 27,230 bushels,

Sing on Friday, July 9. Mount Murray, a romantic the public exercises.

trip up the Hudson, it offers the opportunity of hearing Haydn's great Oratorio of the Creation. Take your wife or sister and go. The Ecening Post of yesterday publishes a correspondence between several gentlemen and Hon.

Dixon H. Lewis, in which that gentleman declines the

bonor of a public dinner. BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- A special meeting bas been called for Tuesday evening next July 6, for the purpose of proceeding with the report of the Committee on Charity and Alms, relative to the establishment of the medical police of the Alma House Department. The of Congress Boots, with classic tops, which will surpass stated meeting day is Monday, the anniversary of Inde | as ything yet offered to the public, Success to them 5,2 in

*Return and Child," which cannot be well seen above the level of the eye and ought to be slightly below it, is books, &c. for the new schools in Thirteenth and Fit.

hing high enough to destroy its effect for the great majority of spectators. But, since it is so let us make the
best of it; and converting our catalogues into tubes we
will exclude the bad company into which this noble portrait has been thrust, and endeavor to see what it means.
The strong and permanent impression is that here is a
miracle of coloring and we stonce agree with those whom
in the new schools in Thirteersph and Fitteenth Wards, also, \$100 to repair and point school
been first avenue; \$675 80 to fit
to possible for the great make the
locks, &c. for the new schools in Thirteersph and Fitteenth Wards, also, \$100 to repair and point school
been first avenue; \$675 80 to fit
to possible for the great make the
locks, &c. for the new schools in Thirteersph and Fitteenth Wards, also, \$100 to repair and point school
been fixed at the lowest remunerating rate.

Jy 1 lw WORRELL & UO. 22.24, 26 and 28 Elm st.

Light Hart CLEAR HEAD!—KNOX, at 128 Fullonst has some beautiful light and airy Rummer Hats, expressly adapted to the great summer object of "keeplag cool."

duced to \$12,000.

The Special Committee, through the Chairman, Mr. Fellows, reported the estimated amount which will be required for school purposes, including the erection of new schools, for the ensuing year—the whole, exclusive of the Free Academy, will be about \$203,000.

The President stated that the Executive Committee hope to have the Free Academy in operation in about the results.

Broadway, opposite St. Paul's, hus the finest assortment | It may be said with truth that Sands's Sarasparilia, while of Summer Hats we have seen for many a day. The man who should fall to be suited there must indeed be

open and free to visitors during the celebration on the have an opportunity to avail themselves of the professional services of Mr. Fowler, who will be prepared to

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF REV. DR. CHALMERS. -A discourse on the above subject will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, (Sab-bath, July 4.) in the Central Presbyterian Church,

believe not in vain. The sentiment which it expresses | Court, in the case of Smith rs. the Long Island Railroad rendered his judgment in favor of the plaintiff for otherwise might command those, if any there are in \$950, for loss of services of his daughter, it will be recollected that she was killed in 1844.

For A fire broke out vesterday, in the rope City. The flames spread so fast that before assistance sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The soft could arrive, the whole was consumed. Damage about

COMMON PLEAS - Part 1-Nos. 105, 95, 99, 101, 113, 115, 3, 17, 21, 55. - Part 2-Nos. 264, 266, 268, 274, 276, 273, 64, 2, 22, 62, 152, 38, 4, 66, 50, 160, 210.

Law Courts. COURT OF OWER AND TRANSMER.—True F. Young, who was tried on Thursday, on an indictment for forgery in passing a \$10 counterfeit bill, has also two other indictments against him for the other two \$10 bills spoken of on 37m Feb. and 6th March. His ball has been ed from \$1000 to \$150 each.

UNITED STATES COURT -Argument in relation to a British ship libeled for infringing the rules as to the car-rying trade, by bringing to this port from London a large quantity of guns, not the production of the country to which she belonged, &c. was heard yesterday. De-

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Before Judge Ingraham. Court of Common rather developed Williams.—Mr. W. hired of Mr. G. a house corner Seventieth et and Bloomingdale Road, to be occupied as a branch of Mr. W. a private emigrant hospital, which has excited some little attention. Mr. G. brings action to recover damages for Mr. W. holding over il days in April last, (the rent was the amounth)—also, that while Mr. W. so occupied the \$16 a month)—also, that while Mr. W. so occupied the nouse for a month or two, much damage was done to the doors and fences and floors, by the emigrants approprinting a portion of them, unnecessarily, for firewood, dec. For defence, it was contended that the house was left in shout as good condition as when first hired. Verdict for plaintiff, \$75 — For plaintiff, Mr. E. W. Bishop: for defendant Mr. Dickinson.

Among the many amusements and excursigot up for the gratification and enjoyment of the citizens of New-York for the Fourth of July, there is none that an era of Nature and Truth, we are ready to hope that will add more to the health than to take a trip to Coney Island, and enjoy the luxury of a bath in the beautiful surf that rolls on the beach, and a good dinner of clams, &c.; and in so doing they will not only add to their health but benefit the enterprising individual who first spent his money to establish it as a place of resort, if you take the steamboat General, which leaves Pier 2, E. R., as

PHRENOLOGY -- Our friends from the country, as well CITY PENITENTIARY.—We have received a com- as citizens, will remember that the Phrenological Cabimunication charging crueity and bad management on the net or Museum, will be open and FREE to every one on the 5th inst. Professor Fowlka will be there to examine the beads of all who apply. A large collection of Busts, Casts and Skulls, from the heads of murderers, thieves, robbers, clergymen, layyers and doctors, may be seen by all who may be disposed to sail.

Business Notices.

Pacation -- Suppose one interested man with \$1,000 lack of numbers. The pieces in which she was heard American Composition Roofing in the City of New York to the best advantage were "Upa Voce," and an how many men of character and intelligence, how much money will it take to establish the same, providing the

she gave in a new style, and with very brilliant effects, while in the latter she displayed more feeling, common Metallic Roofs, and one half cheaper? Consensation Cureo in its apparently Last Stage.

Mr. Lewis was not expected to live all eight, and was given up by the doctors, when he commenced taking the Balsam of Liverwort. He is the proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, 25 Bowery, he is now quite healthy.

New York, June 25, 1848.

ers' Hotel, 29 Bowery, he is now quite healthy.

DEAR DOCTOR: Allow me to add my testimony to the moreous attentations regarding the excellence of peur invaluable medicine, Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for curing consimption, asthma, liver complaint, &c. I was taken in October last, with raising blood in large quantities, preceded by cold, hourseness and hacking cough. I have had several attacks since, and grew worse, becoming very weak; in December I was not expected to live from night to morning. A friend involved upon my giving your colebrated medicine a fair trial, being condisant it would relieve, if it did not cure me. Since then, sit, I have taken three bottles, and sm now nearly well, gaming sirength daily, and go about attending to my business. I stribute this happy change scient for your needledne, and sincerely recommend it to all persons similarly efflored, and slicking them to take it sees ally writions interruption neaf

and not indrequently to excess, let us not longer accessionaling the system, either with food or drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. If any, however, should teader tensily overstep the bounds of prudence, they should bear in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to present all evil results from impropriety of diet; because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from those billions and corrupt humors which are the cause of choide, pains, dysentery, cholers morbus, and other disorders of the howels.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve dispetion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

Becorre of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, sparticularly the sugar-coated counterfeit,) which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. The only original and genuine indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of Win. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. The public are captioned against the many spurious medicines, specially pills. The only original and genuine indian Vegetable Pills. The public of each bex. To counterfeit, this is forgery, and all others should be shunned as potons. New York principal office, 258 Green wich at.

THE ATLAS .—This popular paper, the oldest of its well-

conducted class, comes out to morrow in an enlarged form, which its flourishing condition and the extent of its avertising patronage demands. The number will con-GOLD PENS -50 CENTS THE CHEAPEST .- The public,

with their usual sagacity, have found out that the per some dealers sell at \$2, and call the cheapest and best per in the City, is precisely the same that J. W. GREATON & A liberal discount to the trade. Recollect, the only piace stairs. "RICHELIEU" DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS TRIUMPR ANT .- Recollect this Pen is for sale only at J. Y. SAVAGE'S.

92 Fulton-st. We intend to keep it in the front rank, and not allow any sham pen to be sold under its flag. At \$2 they are the best and cheapest pens in the city. Other gold pens from 75 cents to \$1.50, with sliver pencils. The Sunday School connected with the Fifth Universalist Society will make an excursion to Sing thon will card the hair beautifully and sinungly, and is werranted not to inture it in the least. It thus dispenses with

the heated from, which injure the hair by crisping and burning it. Prepared by Storas & Co. Il North Sixthest. Philadelphia. Sold in this City by Storakato & Co. General Agents, 149 Fulton-st.

Awxings!—The subscribers are prepared to make Sacred Music Society on Monday. Beside a delightful and put up Iron Awaing Posts and Frames according to plan adopted by the Common Council of this City, and

shown at the Street Commissioner's Office. HENRY C. SCOTT and THOMAS CARNLEY, 199 and 201 Grand st.

Towns & Jones, 4 Ann-st near the Museum, do a cash business, which accounts for their selling so remarks-hly low. They sell their fine French Boots at \$4.50, such as usually sell at \$6 and \$7; \$5 Boots they sell at \$3 50. They also have the finest assertment of Gaiters in the city, equally low. They are getting up an entire new style AWNING POSTS IN BROATOWAY -The style of awaleg

of iron particularly selected for its strength, and the utmost dispatch used in fulfilling orders, for the execu

posts submitted by the subscribers having been ap-

The healthy and vigorous action of the brain more or less depends upon the freedom and elasticity of the head. It therefore follows that Summer hats should be as light and airy as possible, and that any man can make

The Free Evening Schools will probably be com-After some other little business the Board adjourned.

After some other little business the Board adjourned.

The Genin, at his splendid establishment in which medicines are designed to accomplish. We think it will alleviate pain in the worst cases of s other ulcerous and tumorous diseases, will also in a very permanent cure. Nor has it proved less efficacions i PHRENOLOGY.—The Phrenological cabinet of
Messrs Fowlers & Wells, Ell Nassau street, will remain which strack the flesh and the glands. While, therefore we would not presumptiously claim infallitility for this preparation, we do sincerely believe on the authority of those who have tested its effects, that in the complaints

named, and many others arising from an uonatural con-dition of the blood, Sanda's Sarsaparilla will restore the invalid to health. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. S. & D SANDS, Wholesale Druggiets, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The following letter from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H. Editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes

in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsanr: CONCORD, N. H. March 2, 1946.

Mg. W. S. Fowl, z.-Dear Sir: Two years ago the pas Winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by ax-p sure to cold, confined me to my room and teel for seve-ral weeker, and when I recovered I was so into oppress ed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walk of Mr. John Morrison, in the Ninth Ward of our walking and violent exercise, and often was and its to quently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wisran's Balsam or Willo CHERRY, without the least confidence in its efficacy, or chicary, without the least connector in his emergy, what of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surpr se and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it is any form, nothing but sympathy with my follow sufferers in duces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly. HENRY WOOD.

None genutue, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper HENRY WOOD For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-s corner of William, agents of this city; also, at 275 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally

As the grateful rate from Heaven makes the parched earth fruitful, so done this article act on parroes human a sipe. It causes, ay actually forces the fluman raif to sprout and grow on any part where Neutre inherence him to grow, the head of face. If the human hair, the quaries some human beings, fails out, now's Hair Reproarries stops it, and makes it soft, they may hue and headthout the particle of the partic stops it, and makes it soft, clear, slavy, fine and and it costs but 3 shillings for a trial bottle. S. York only at 22 Chathaus et or at Brooklyn at 1y3 2teod.

To 200 d.

139 Faiton

1 A splendis liquid hair dye that gives the hair a fine

1 to hack color, and unproves and softens it, is the Solor

Trox or Jay, Sold at \$2-mind, \$2-Chatham-st. Price 50

cours or \$4. Tox or Jar, sold at \$2-mind, \$2-Chatham-st. Price 97 from or Jar, sold at \$2-mind, \$2-Chatham-st. Price 97 from or Jar, sold at millions of scree were once barres, series and unauractive. Rocks and stones barres, necess and unauractive. Rocks and stones barres, necess and unauractive. Rocks and stones barres on the same facilities, was covered with verdant grass, and value, of the same decame fruitful, was covered with verdant grass, and value, of the same decame fruitful, was covered with verdant grass, and the same facility. The same sent the same facility is and so we will say more about it at present. If scurf or dandruf is in y head read this.

I hereby certify that my hair was turning gray, at that alnot el have used Jones's Corai Hair Restorative has entirely censed failing, is growing fast, and has a dark took. Before I used Jones's Corai Hair Restorative has entirely censed failing, is growing fast, and has a dark took. Before I used Jones's Corai Hair Restorative was turning experimental combed out handfuls of bair daily.

W. TOMPKINS, 92 King at. N. Y. Mr. Power, grocer, in Fullon-at, had his hair chaked with dandruf and Jones's Coral Hair Restoration of Jones's Cora

Mr. Power, grocer, in Fullon-at. had his hair choked with dandruf, and Jones's Goral Hair Restorative entire cured it. Do you want to dress, beautify and make yo hair soft and line? Road: Henry D. Cullen, late bath sold only in New-York at #2 Chathamet. jyl 2:eod

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their restd ence or at their places of business, will please sended note through the Post Office or leave word at the desk